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AUTHOR Mills, Robert J.
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ABSTRACT

This report uses data from the U.S. Census Bureau's March 2001 Current Population Survey to examine health insurance coverage. The number and percentage of people covered by employment-based health insurance rose significantly in 2000, driving the overall increase in health insurance coverage. Among the entire population age 18-64 years, workers were more likely to have health insurance than nonworkers. The proportion of uninsured declined in 2000. For poor people, the uninsured rate declined in 2000, though the rate for the near-poor increased. Hispanics were less likely than White non-Hispanics to have health insurance. The coverage rate for Blacks in 2000 did not differ statistically from the coverage rate for Asians and Pacific Islanders. American Indians and Alaska Natives were less likely to have health insurance than any other racial group. Males were less likely than females to have health insurance. The foreign-born population was less likely than the native population to be insured. Among all adults, the likelihood of being insured increased as the level of education rose. Young adults were less likely than any other age group to have health insurance. The uninsured rate for children dropped from 12.6 percent in 1999 to 11.6 percent in 2000. The highest uninsured rate for children was among those of Hispanic origin (24.9 percent). Some states had higher uninsured rates than others. (SM)

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ED 458 343

Health Insurance Coverage: 2000

Consumer Income

Issued September 2001

P60-215

Current Population Reports

By Robert J. Mills

An estimated 14.0 percent of the population were without health insurance coverage during the entire year in 2000, down from 14.3 percent in 1999. Similarly, the number of people without health insurance coverage declined in 2000, to 38.7 million, down 0.6 million from the previous year.

The estimates in this report are based on the March 2001 Current Population Survey (CPS), conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. Respondents provide answers to the best of their ability, but as with all surveys, the estimates may differ from the actual values. A facsimile of the CPS March Supplement questionnaire is available electronically at *www.census.gov/apsd/techdoc/cps/cps-main.html*.

Other highlights:[1]

- The number and percentage of people covered by employment-based health insurance rose significantly in 2000, driving the overall increase in health insurance coverage.
- Mirroring what happened for the total population, the proportion of uninsured children declined in 2000, from 12.6 percent in 1999 to 11.6 percent. The number of uninsured children declined from 9.1 million to 8.5 million.

[1]Confidence intervals for estimates are provided in Table A. Use these measures of sampling error when comparing estimates.

Revised Health Insurance Coverage Estimates for 1999

In March 2000, the Current Population Survey (CPS) added experimental follow-up questions for people who responded "no" to all questions about specific types of health insurance coverage in order to verify whether these people were actually uninsured. Several other national surveys that collect health insurance information have had good success with the addition of such questions. Testing and evaluation by Census Bureau staff indicated that including follow-up verification questions results in more complete and accurate estimates of the population covered by health insurance.[1]

Accordingly, the Census Bureau revised the estimates of the number of people covered and not covered by health insurance in 1999. As a result, the health insurance estimates for 1999 presented in this report differ from those published last September in Series P60-211, *Health Insurance Coverage: 1999*. These estimates are not directly comparable with CPS estimates from earlier years, before the health insurance verification questions were added. The technical appendix presents estimates for 1999 and 2000 without using the verification questions. This report and future releases of CPS health insurance estimates will be based on answers to questionnaires that have the verification questions. The changes in health insurance coverage from 1999 to 2000 are statistically the same with or without using the verification question.

[1]Nelson, Charles T., and Robert J. Mills; U.S. Census Bureau; "The March CPS Health Insurance Verification Question and Its Effect on Estimates of the Uninsured;" August 2001; *www.census.gov/hhes/hlthins/varif.html*.

Demographic Programs

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- For poor people, the uninsured rate also declined in 2000 — from 31.1 percent to 29.5 percent. Although medicaid insured 12.4 million poor people, 9.2 million poor people still had no health insurance in 2000.

- Compared with the previous year, health insurance coverage rates increased for those with household incomes below $50,000, decreased for those with household incomes between $50,000 and $75,000, and were unchanged for those with $75,000 and higher household incomes.

- Hispanics (68.0 percent) were less likely than White non-Hispanics (90.3 percent) to be covered by health insurance.[2] The coverage rate for Blacks in 2000 (81.5 percent) did not differ statistically from the coverage rate for Asians and Pacific Islanders (82.0 percent).

- American Indians and Alaska Natives were less likely to have health insurance than other racial groups, based on a 3-year average (1998-2000) — 73.2 percent, compared with 80.5 percent of Blacks, 81.2 percent of Asians and Pacific Islanders, and 89.9 percent of White non-Hispanics. However, they were more likely to have insurance than were Hispanics (67.2 percent).[3]

- Among the entire population 18 to 64 years old, workers (both full- and part-time) were more likely to have health insurance (83.8 percent) than nonworkers (76.4 percent), but among the poor, workers were less likely to be covered (54.5 percent) than nonworkers (63.4 percent).

- The foreign-born population was less likely than the native population to be insured — 68.4 percent compared with 88.1 percent in 2000.

- Young adults (18 to 24 years old) were less likely than other age groups to have health insurance coverage — 72.7 percent in 2000 compared with 84.3 percent of those 25 to 64 and, reflecting widespread medicare coverage, 99.3 percent of those 65 years and over.

- The male population was less likely than the female population to have health insurance coverage — 85.1 percent compared with 86.9 percent in 2000.

Figure 1.
Type of Health Insurance and Coverage Status: 1999 and 2000
(In percent)

*Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.
[1]Military health care includes CHAMPUS (Comprehensive Health and Medical Plan for Uniformed Services)/Tricare, CHAMPVA (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Department of Veterans Affairs), Veterans', and military health care.
Note: The estimates by type of coverage are not mutually exclusive; people can be covered by more than one type of health insurance during the year.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 2000 and 2001.

Employment-based insurance, the leading source of health coverage, drove the increase in insurance coverage rates.[4]

Most people (64.1 percent) were covered by a health insurance plan related to employment for some or all of 2000, an increase of 0.6 percentage points over the previous year. The increase in private health insurance coverage largely reflects the increase in employment-based insurance, which increased 0.3 percentage points to 72.4 percent in 2000 (see Figure 1).

The government also provides health insurance coverage, but that coverage rate did not change between 1999 and 2000. Among the

[2]Hispanics may be of any race.
[3]The difference in health insurance coverage rates between Blacks and Asians and Pacific Islanders was not statistically significant.
[4]Employment-based health insurance is coverage offered through one's own employment or a relative's.

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Table A.
People Without Health Insurance for the Entire Year by Selected Characteristics: 1999 and 2000

(Numbers in thousands. For an explanation of confidence intervals (C.I.), see "Standard errors and their use" on the Census Bureau's CPS Web site at *www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/2000/ssrcacc.htm*)

Characteristic	2000				1999				Change[2] 1999 to 2000		
		Uninsured				Uninsured			Uninsured		
	Total	Number	Percent[2]	Percent 90-pct. C.I. (±)	Total	Number	Percent[2]	Percent 90-pct. C.I. (±)	Number	Percent	Percent 90-pct. C.I. (±)
People											
Total	276,540	38,729	14.0	0.2	274,087	39,280	14.3	0.2	*–551	*–0.3	0.2
Sex											
Male	135,244	20,177	14.9	0.2	133,933	20,402	15.2	0.2	–226	*–0.3	0.3
Female	141,296	18,552	13.1	0.2	140,154	18,877	13.5	0.2	–325	*–0.3	0.3
Race and Ethnicity											
White	226,401	29,285	12.9	0.2	224,806	29,385	13.1	0.2	–99	–0.1	0.2
Non-Hispanic	194,161	18,898	9.7	0.2	193,633	19,237	9.9	0.2	–340	*–0.2	0.2
Black	35,919	6,629	18.5	0.5	35,509	6,963	19.6	0.5	*–333	*–1.2	0.7
Asian and Pacific Islander	11,384	2,051	18.0	1.0	10,925	2,080	19.0	1.0	–29	–1.0	1.2
Hispanic[1]	33,863	10,835	32.0	0.7	32,804	10,566	32.2	0.7	*269	–0.2	0.6
Age											
Under 18 years	72,556	8,451	11.6	0.3	72,325	9,145	12.6	0.3	*–693	*–1.0	0.3
18 to 24 years	26,962	7,349	27.3	0.7	26,532	7,199	27.1	0.7	150	0.1	0.8
25 to 34 years	37,440	7,926	21.2	0.5	37,786	8,188	21.7	0.5	*–262	–0.5	0.6
35 to 44 years	44,780	6,939	15.5	0.5	44,805	6,804	15.2	0.5	134	0.3	0.5
45 to 64 years	61,823	7,819	12.6	0.3	60,018	7,669	12.8	0.3	151	–0.1	0.4
65 years and over	32,979	245	0.7	0.2	32,621	276	0.8	0.2	–31	–0.1	0.1
Nativity											
Native	246,613	29,270	11.9	0.2	245,708	30,155	12.3	0.2	*–885	*–0.4	0.2
Foreign born	29,927	9,459	31.6	0.8	28,379	9,125	32.2	0.8	*334	–0.5	0.9
Naturalized citizen	11,390	1,807	15.9	1.0	10,622	1,764	16.6	1.0	43	–0.7	1.2
Not a citizen	18,538	7,652	41.3	1.0	17,758	7,361	41.5	1.0	*291	–0.2	1.2
Region											
Northeast	52,809	6,019	11.4	0.3	52,038	5,988	11.5	0.3	31	–0.1	0.4
Midwest	62,953	6,787	10.8	0.3	63,595	6,412	10.1	0.3	*375	*0.7	0.4
South	97,444	15,357	15.8	0.3	95,928	15,767	16.4	0.3	*–410	*–0.7	0.4
West	63,334	10,566	16.7	0.3	62,526	11,112	17.8	0.3	*–547	*–1.1	0.5
Household Income											
Less than $25,000	61,130	13,898	22.7	0.5	64,628	15,003	23.2	0.3	*–1,105	–0.5	0.5
$25,000 to $49,999	75,351	12,783	17.0	0.3	77,119	13,176	17.1	0.3	*–393	–0.1	0.4
$50,000 to $74,999	59,237	6,496	11.0	0.3	56,873	5,827	10.2	0.3	*668	*0.7	0.4
$75,000 or more	80,822	5,552	6.9	0.2	75,467	5,273	7.0	0.2	*279	–0.1	0.3
Education (18 years and older)											
Total	203,985	30,278	14.8	0.2	201,762	30,135	14.9	0.2	143	–0.1	0.2
No high school diploma	33,950	9,026	26.6	0.7	34,087	8,780	25.8	0.7	246	*0.8	0.7
High school graduate only	65,833	10,816	16.4	0.3	66,141	10,812	16.3	0.3	3	0.1	0.4
Some college, no degree	40,068	5,369	13.4	0.5	39,940	5,571	13.9	0.5	–202	*–0.5	0.5
Associate degree	15,702	1,619	10.3	0.7	14,715	1,680	11.4	0.7	–61	*–1.1	0.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,432	3,448	7.1	0.3	46,880	3,292	7.0	0.3	156	0.1	0.4
Work Experience (18 to 64 years old)											
Total	171,006	30,033	17.6	0.2	169,141	29,860	17.7	0.2	173	–0.1	0.3
Worked during year	140,403	22,806	16.2	0.2	139,218	22,568	16.2	0.3	238	–	0.3
Worked full-time	117,478	18,057	15.4	0.3	115,973	17,660	15.2	0.3	397	0.1	0.3
Worked part-time	22,925	4,749	20.7	0.7	23,245	4,908	21.1	0.8	–159	–0.4	0.8
Did not work	30,603	7,227	23.6	0.7	29,923	7,292	24.4	0.7	–65	–0.8	0.8

– Represents zero or rounds to zero. *Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

[1]Hispanics may be of any race.

[2]All numbers are derived from unrounded numbers. Some numbers and percentages may therefore appear to be slightly higher or lower than those computed with rounded figures from other columns.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 2000 and 2001.

entire population, 24.2 percent had government insurance, including medicare (13.4 percent), medicaid (10.4 percent), and military health care (3.0 percent). Many people carried coverage from more than one plan during the year; for example, 7.6 percent of people were covered by both private health insurance and medicare.

While the uninsured rate for the poor decreased between 1999 and 2000, the uninsured rate for the near poor increased.

Despite the medicaid program, 9.2 million, or 29.5 percent, of the poor had no health insurance of any kind during 2000. This percentage — more than double the rate for the total population — did, however, drop from 31.1 percent for the previous year. The uninsured poor comprised 23.8 percent of all uninsured people.

Medicaid was the most widespread type of health insurance among the poor, with 39.8 percent (12.4 million) of those in poverty covered by medicaid for some or all of 2000. This percentage did not change statistically from the previous year.[5]

Among the near poor (those with a family income greater than, but less than 125 percent of, the poverty level), 26.9 percent (3.3 million people) lacked health insurance in 2000. This percentage increased significantly from 1999, from 24.7 percent. Private health insurance coverage among the near poor (40.3 percent) and government health insurance coverage (44.6 percent) did not change significantly from 1999.

[5]Changes in year-to-year medicaid estimates should be viewed with caution. For more information, see the Technical Note on page 9.

Key demographic factors affect health insurance coverage.

Age - People 18 to 24 years old were less likely than other age groups to have health insurance coverage, with 72.7 percent covered for some or all of 2000. Because of medicare, almost all people 65 years and over (99.3 percent) had health insurance in 2000. For other age groups, health insurance coverage ranged from 78.8 percent to 88.4 percent (see Figure 2).

Among the poor, people 18 to 64 years old had a markedly lower health insurance coverage rate (59.0 percent) in 2000 than either people under 18 (78.5 percent) or 65 years and over (97.6 percent).

Race and Hispanic origin - The uninsured rate declined significantly in 2000 for Blacks and White non-Hispanics — for Blacks, from 19.6 percent to 18.5 percent and for White non-Hispanics, from 9.9 percent to 9.7 percent. Among Asian and Pacific Islanders, the apparent decline in the uninsured rate from 19.0 percent in 1999 to 18.0 percent in 2000 was not statistically significant.[6] The uninsured rate among Hispanics (32.0 percent in 2000) also did not change significantly from 1999.[7,8]

[6]The Asian and Pacific Islander population consists of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Because of differences among them, data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate data for this population.

[7]Because Hispanics may be of any race, use caution in comparing data for Hispanics and data for racial groups such as Blacks (3.1 percent of whom were Hispanic in 2000) and Asians and Pacific Islanders (1.9 percent of whom were Hispanic in 2000). Furthermore, the Hispanic population consists of many distinct groups that differ in socioeconomic characteristics, culture, and recency of immigration. Because of differences among the individual groups, data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate data for this population.

[8]The difference in health insurance coverage rates between Blacks and Asians and Pacific Islanders was not statistically significant.

The Current Population Survey, the source of these data, samples 50,000 households nationwide and is not large enough to produce reliable annual estimates for American Indians and Alaska Natives. However, Table C displays 3-year averages of the number of American Indians and Alaska Natives, their 3-year average uninsured rate, and 3-year average uninsured rates for other race groups. The 3-year average (1998-2000) shows that 26.8 percent of American Indians and Alaska Natives were without coverage, compared with 19.5 percent for Blacks, 18.8 percent for Asians and Pacific Islanders, and 10.1 percent for White non-Hispanics.[9] However, the 3-year average uninsured rate for Hispanics (32.8 percent) was higher than the uninsured rate for American Indians and Alaska Natives.[10]

Nativity - In 2000, the proportion of the foreign-born population without health insurance (31.6 percent) was more than double that of the native population (11.9 percent).[11] Among the foreign born, noncitizens were more likely than naturalized citizens to lack coverage — 41.3 percent compared with 15.9 percent.

[9]Data users should exercise caution when interpreting aggregate data for American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIAN) because the AIAN population consists of groups that differ in economic characteristics. Data from the 1990 census show that economic characteristics of those American Indians and Alaska Natives who live in American Indian and Alaska Native areas differ from the characteristics of those who live outside these areas. In addition, the CPS does not use separate population controls for weighting the AIAN samples to national totals. See Accuracy of Estimates on page 9 for a further discussion of CPS estimation procedures. Finally, proportional adjustment was used for the 1998 estimates to account for the verification questions added this year.

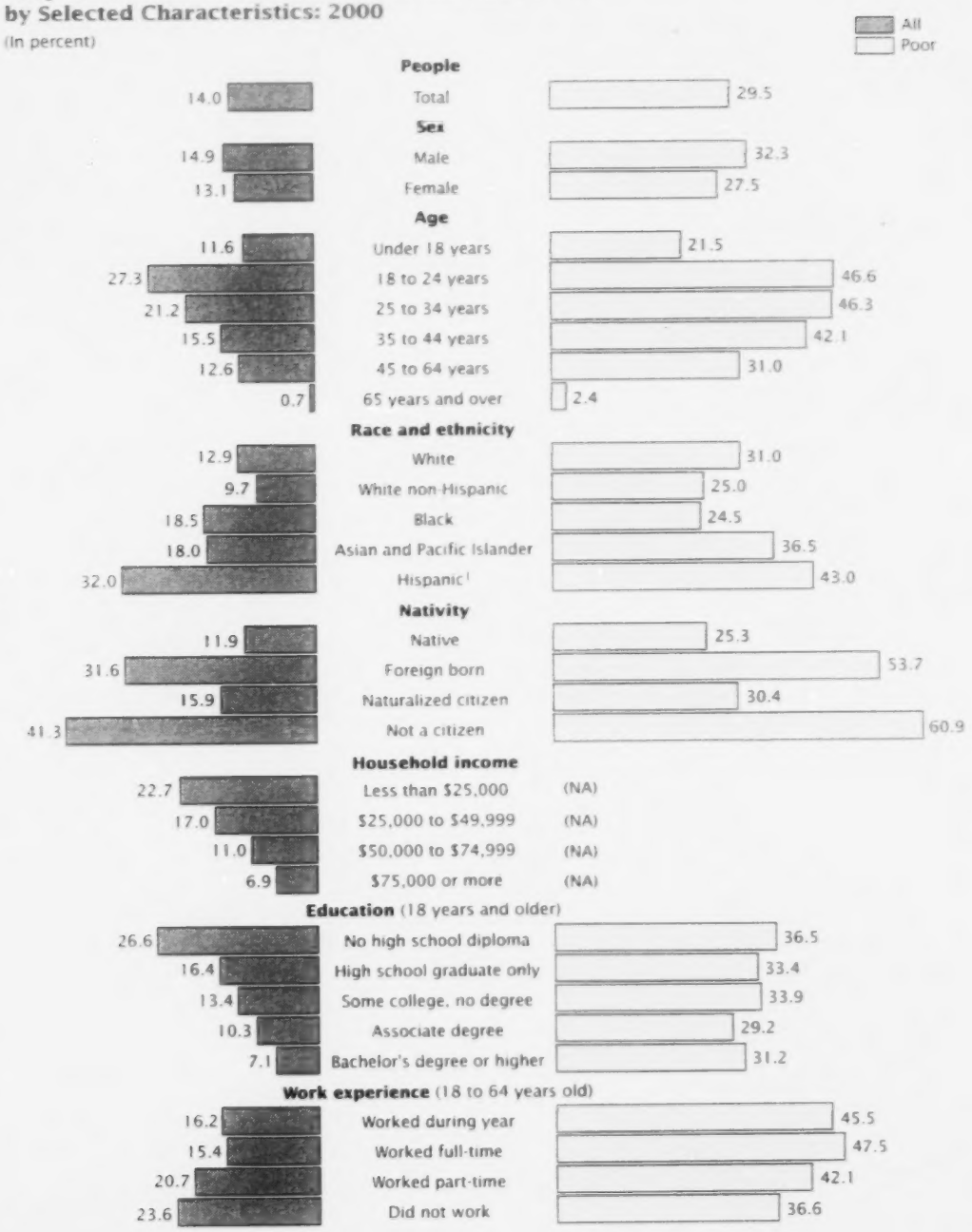
[10]The difference in health insurance coverage rates between Blacks and Asians and Pacific Islanders was not statistically significant.

[11]Natives are people born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States, such as Guam or the U.S. Virgin Islands, and people who were born in a foreign country but who had at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen. All other people born outside the United States are foreign born.

Figure 2.

People Without Health Insurance for the Entire Year by Selected Characteristics: 2000

(In percent)


All
Poor
People
Total 14.0 29.5
Sex
Male 14.9 32.3
Female 13.1 27.5
Age
Under 18 years 11.6 21.5
18 to 24 years 27.3 46.6
25 to 34 years 21.2 46.3
35 to 44 years 15.5 42.1
45 to 64 years 12.6 31.0
65 years and over 0.7 2.4
Race and ethnicity
White 12.9 31.0
White non-Hispanic 9.7 25.0
Black 18.5 24.5
Asian and Pacific Islander 18.0 36.5
Hispanic[1] 32.0 43.0
Nativity
Native 11.9 25.3
Foreign born 31.6 53.7
Naturalized citizen 15.9 30.4
Not a citizen 41.3 60.9
Household income
Less than $25,000 22.7 (NA)
$25,000 to $49,999 17.0 (NA)
$50,000 to $74,999 11.0 (NA)
$75,000 or more 6.9 (NA)
Education (18 years and older)
No high school diploma 26.6 36.5
High school graduate only 16.4 33.4
Some college, no degree 13.4 33.9
Associate degree 10.3 29.2
Bachelor's degree or higher 7.1 31.2
Work experience (18 to 64 years old)
Worked during year 16.2 45.5
Worked full-time 15.4 47.5
Worked part-time 20.7 42.1
Did not work 23.6 36.6

NA Not applicable. [1] Hispanics may be of any race.
Note: For discussion of significant differences between groups, see text.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 2001.

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Table B.
Poor People Without Health Insurance for the Entire Year by Selected Characteristics: 1999 and 2000

(Numbers in thousands. For an explanation of confidence intervals (C.I.), see "Standard errors and their use" on the Census Bureau's CPS Web site at *www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/2000/ssrcacc.htm*)

Characteristic	2000				1999				Change[2] 1999 to 2000		
		Uninsured				Uninsured			Uninsured		
	Total	Number	Percent[2]	Percent 90-pct. C.I. (±)	Total	Number	Percent[2]	Percent 90-pct. C.I. (±)	Number	Percent	Percent 90-pct. C.I. (±)
People											
Total	31,139	9,200	29.5	1.3	32,258	10,025	31.1	1.3	*–825	*–1.5	1.4
Sex											
Male	13,437	4,336	32.3	2.1	13,813	4,630	33.5	2.1	–294	–1.3	2.2
Female	17,701	4,864	27.5	1.8	18,445	5,395	29.2	1.8	*–531	–1.8	1.9
Race and Ethnicity											
White	21,291	6,601	31.0	1.6	21,922	7,007	32.0	1.6	–406	–1.0	1.9
Non-Hispanic	14,572	3,636	25.0	2.0	14,875	3,952	26.6	2.0	*–315	–1.6	2.2
Black	7,901	1,933	24.5	2.6	8,360	2,238	26.8	2.6	*–305	–2.3	2.7
Asian and Pacific Islander	1,226	447	36.5	7.2	1,163	457	39.3	7.2	–11	–2.9	7.8
Hispanic[1]	7,155	3,079	43.0	3.1	7,439	3,189	42.9	3.1	–110	0.2	2.6
Age											
Under 18 years	11,633	2,505	21.5	1.8	12,109	2,753	22.7	1.8	*–248	–1.2	1.9
18 to 24 years	3,893	1,816	46.6	2.6	4,603	2,035	44.2	2.6	*–219	2.4	2.6
25 to 34 years	3,892	1,801	46.3	2.6	3,968	1,983	50.0	2.6	*–183	*–3.7	2.7
35 to 44 years	3,678	1,547	42.1	2.6	3,733	1,566	41.9	2.6	–18	0.1	2.8
45 to 64 years	4,682	1,450	31.0	2.1	4,678	1,612	34.5	2.1	*–162	*–3.5	2.3
65 years and over	3,360	81	2.4	0.8	3,167	76	2.4	0.8	5	–	0.9
Nativity											
Native	26,442	6,677	25.3	1.5	27,507	7,479	27.2	1.5	*–802	*–1.9	1.5
Foreign born	4,697	2,523	53.7	4.4	4,751	2,546	53.6	4.4	–23	0.1	4.6
Naturalized citizen	1,107	337	30.4	8.4	968	334	34.5	8.4	2	–4.1	9.3
Not a citizen	3,590	2,186	60.9	4.9	3,783	2,211	58.5	4.9	–25	2.4	5.1
Region											
Northeast	5,433	1,192	21.9	2.8	5,678	1,255	22.1	2.8	–63	–0.2	2.9
Midwest	5,971	1,592	26.7	3.1	6,210	1,489	24.0	3.1	102	2.7	3.1
South	12,205	3,774	30.9	2.3	12,538	4,325	34.5	2.3	*–550	*–3.6	2.4
West	7,530	2,642	35.1	3.0	7,833	2,956	37.7	3.0	*–314	–2.6	3.2
Education (18 years and older)											
Total	19,506	6,695	34.3	1.8	20,149	7,272	36.1	1.8	*–577	–1.8	1.9
No high school diploma	7,528	2,746	36.5	3.0	7,888	2,787	35.3	3.0	–41	1.2	3.0
High school graduate only	6,523	2,181	33.4	3.1	6,810	2,485	36.5	3.1	*–304	–3.0	3.2
Some college, no degree	3,035	1,028	33.9	4.6	3,162	1,235	39.1	4.6	*–207	*–5.2	4.8
Associate degree	800	233	29.2	8.6	836	299	35.7	8.6	–66	–6.6	9.1
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,620	506	31.2	6.1	1,452	466	32.1	6.1	40	–0.9	6.6
Work Experience (18 to 64 years old)											
Total	16,146	6,614	41.0	2.0	16,982	7,196	42.4	2.0	*–582	–1.4	2.1
Worked during year	7,924	3,603	45.5	3.0	8,649	4,009	46.4	3.0	*–406	–0.9	3.0
Worked full-time	4,956	2,354	47.5	3.8	5,582	2,602	46.6	3.8	–248	0.9	3.8
Worked part-time	2,968	1,249	42.1	4.8	3,066	1,407	45.9	4.8	–158	–3.8	5.0
Did not work	8,222	3,010	36.6	2.8	8,333	3,187	38.2	2.8	–176	–1.6	3.0

– Represents zero or rounds to zero. *Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

[1]Hispanics may be of any race.

[2]All numbers are derived from unrounded numbers. Some numbers and percentages may therefore appear to be slightly higher or lower than those computed with rounded figures from other columns.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 2000 and 2001.

Table C.
People Without Health Insurance for the Entire Year by Race and Ethnicity (3-Year Average): 1998 to 2000

(Numbers in thousands)

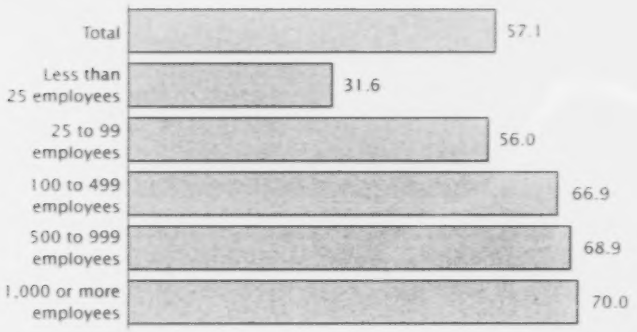
Characteristic	Total	Uninsured	
		Number	Percent
Total	274,123	39,573	14.4
White	224,834	29,843	13.3
Non-Hispanic	193,623	19,536	10.1
Black	35,499	6,919	19.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	2,722	730	26.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	11,069	2,079	18.8
Hispanic[1]	32,785	10,739	32.8

[1]Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1999, 2000, and 2001.

Figure 3.
Workers Age 18 to 64 Covered by Their Own Employment-Based Health Insurance by Firm Size: 2000

(In percent)



Note: For discussion of significant differences between groups, see text.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 2001.

Educational attainment - Among all adults, the likelihood of being insured increased as the level of education rose. For the poor, however, health insurance coverage rates did not differ across the education groups.

Economic status affects health insurance coverage.

Income - The likelihood of being covered by health insurance rises with income. Among households with annual incomes of less than $25,000, the percentage with health insurance was 77.3 percent; the level rises to 93.1 percent for those with incomes of $75,000 or more (see Figure 2).

Compared with the previous year, the coverage rate for those with household incomes below $50,000 increased 0.3 percentage points to 80.5 percent, while for those with household incomes of $50,000 to $75,000, the coverage rate decreased 0.7 percentage points to 89.0 percent. Coverage rates remained the same for those with $75,000 and higher household income.

Work experience - Of those 18 to 64 years old in 2000, full-time workers were more likely to be covered by health insurance (84.6 percent) than part-time workers (79.3 percent), and part-time workers were more likely to be insured than nonworkers (76.4 percent).[12] However, among the poor, nonworkers (63.4 percent) were more likely to be insured than workers (54.5 percent). While poor full-time workers appear to be less likely than poor part-time workers to have coverage, the difference was not statistically significant.

Firm size - Of the 140.4 million workers in the United States who were 18-64 years old, 57.1 percent had employment-based health insurance policies in their own name (see Figure 3). The proportion generally increased with the size of the employing firm — 31.6 percent of workers employed by firms with fewer than 25 employees and 69.8 percent for workers employed by firms with 500 or more employees were insured, for example. (These estimates do not reflect the fact that some workers were covered by another family member's employment-based policy).

The uninsured rate for children decreased between 1999 and 2000.

The percentage of children (people under 18 years old) without health insurance in the United States dropped from 12.6 percent in 1999 to 11.6 percent in 2000. The

[12]Workers were classified as part time if they worked fewer than 35 hours per week in the majority of the weeks they worked in 1999.

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increase in employment-based insurance accounted for most of the change; no change occurred in government health insurance coverage.

Among poor children, 21.5 percent (2.5 million children) had no health insurance during 2000. This percentage did not change statistically from the previous year. The percentage of poor children with government health insurance or employment-based coverage also did not change. Poor children made up 29.6 percent of all uninsured children in 2000.

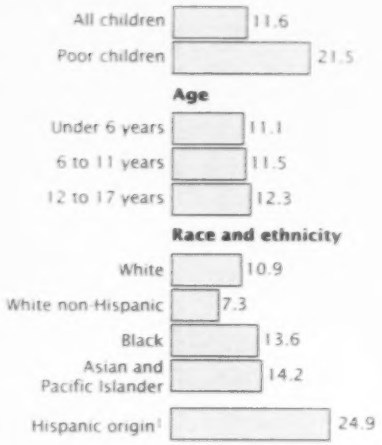
Among near-poor children, the proportion without health insurance was 21.9 percent (0.9 million children) in 2000, statistically unchanged from 1999.[13] For this group, private health insurance coverage decreased from 45.2 percent to 38.6 percent, but government health insurance coverage did not change.

The likelihood of health insurance coverage varies among children.

- Children 12 to 17 years old were more likely to be uninsured than those under 12 — 12.3 percent compared with 11.3 percent.
- The uninsured rate declined significantly in 2000 for Hispanic, White non-Hispanic, and Black children — from 26.3 percent to 24.9 percent for Hispanic children, from 7.8 percent to 7.3 percent for White non-Hispanic children, and from

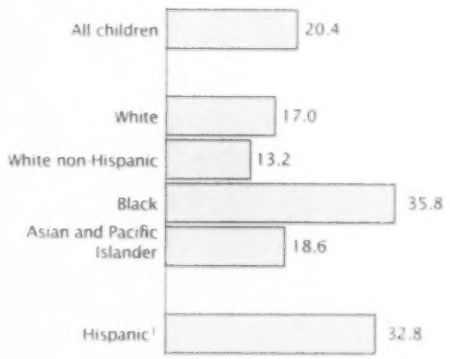
[13] The difference in health insurance coverage rates between poor children and near-poor children was not statistically significant.

Figure 4.
Uninsured Children by Race, Ethnicity, and Age: 2000
(In percent)



[1] Hispanics may be of any race.
Note: For discussion of significant differences between groups, see text.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 2001.

Figure 5.
Children Covered by Medicaid by Race and Ethnicity: 2000
(In percent)



[1] Hispanics may be of any race.
Note: For discussion of significant differences between groups, see text.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 2001.

16.4 percent to 13.6 percent for Black children. The uninsured rate for Asian and Pacific Islander children in 2000 was 14.2 percent, statistically unchanged from 1999 (see Figure 4).[14]

- While most children (70.5 percent) were covered by an employment-based or privately purchased health insurance plan in 2000, one in five (20.4 percent) was covered by medicaid.

- Black children had a higher rate of medicaid coverage in 2000 than children of any other racial or ethnic group — 35.8 percent, compared with 32.8 percent of Hispanic children, 18.6 percent of Asian and Pacific Islander children, and 13.2 percent of White non-Hispanic children (see Figure 5).

- Children living in single-parent families in 2000 were less likely to be insured than children living in married-couple families — 84.6 percent compared with 90.3 percent.

Some states had higher uninsured rates than others.

The proportion of people without health insurance ranged from 6.9 percent in Rhode Island to 22.6 percent in New Mexico, based on 3-year averages for 1998, 1999, and 2000 (see Table D). Although the data presented suggest that New Mexico had the highest uninsured rate, its rate was not statistically different from the rate for Texas. Conversely, the uninsured rate for Minnesota, though seemingly the second lowest, was not statistically different from Iowa, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, or Missouri.

Comparisons of 2-year moving averages (1998-1999 and 1999-2000) show that the proportion of people without coverage fell in 18 states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, and Wisconsin. Meanwhile, the proportion of people without coverage rose in eight states: Alaska, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Vermont, and Washington (see Figure 6).

ACCURACY OF THE ESTIMATES

Statistics from surveys are subject to sampling and nonsampling error. All comparisons presented in this report take sampling error into account and meet the Census Bureau's standards for statistical significance. Nonsampling errors in surveys may be attributed to a variety of sources, such as how the survey was designed, how respondents interpret questions, how able and willing respondents are to provide correct answers, and how accurately answers are coded and classified. The Census Bureau employs quality control procedures throughout the production process — including the overall design of surveys, the wording of questions, review of the work of interviewers and coders, and statistical review of reports.

The Current Population Survey employs ratio estimation, whereby sample estimates are adjusted to independent estimates of the national population by age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin. This weighting partially corrects for bias due to undercoverage, but how it affects different variables in the survey is not precisely known. Moreover, biases may also be present when people who are missed in the survey differ from those interviewed in ways other than the categories used in weighting (age, race, sex, and Hispanic origin). All of these considerations affect comparisons across different surveys or data sources.

For further information on statistical standards and the computation and use of standard errors, contact Jeffrey Stratton of the Demographic Statistical Methods Division on the Internet at dsmd_s&a@census.gov.

Technical Note

This report presents data on the health insurance coverage of people in the United States during the 2000 calendar year. The data, which are shown by state and selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, were collected in the March 2001 Supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS).

Treatment of major federal health insurance programs

The Current Population Survey (CPS) underreports medicare and medicaid coverage compared with enrollment and participation data from the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), formerly the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA).[15] A major reason for the lower CPS estimates is that the CPS is not designed primarily to collect health insurance data; instead, it is largely a labor force survey. Consequently, interviewers receive less training on health insurance concepts. Additionally, many people may not be aware that they or their children are

[14]The difference in health insurance coverage rates between Black children and Asian and Pacific Islander children was not statistically significant.

[15]CMS is the federal agency primarily responsible for administering the medicare and medicaid programs at the national level.

Figure 6.
States With Significant Changes in 2-Year Average Uninsured Rates: 1998-99 and 1999-2000

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Table D.
Percent of People Without Health Insurance Coverage Throughout the Year by State (3-Year Average): 1998 to 2000

(Numbers in thousands. For an explanation of confidence intervals (C.I.), see "Standard errors and their use" on the Census Bureau's CPS Web site at *www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/2000/ssrcacc.htm)*

State	2000		1999		1998		3-year average		2-year moving averages				Difference in 2-year moving averages 1999-2000 less 1998-1999	
							1998-2000		1999-2000		1998-1999			
	Per-cent	90-pct. C.I. (±)	Per-cent	90-pct. C.I. (±)	Per-cent	90-pct. C.I. (±)	Per-cent	90-pct. C.I. (±)	Per-cent	90-pct. C.I. (±)	Per-cent	90-pct. C.I. (±)	Per-cent	90-pct. C.I. (±)
United States	14.0	0.2	14.3	0.2	15.0	0.2	14.4	0.1	14.2	0.1	14.7	0.1	*–0.5	0.1
Alabama	13.6	1.3	13.2	1.2	15.8	1.4	14.2	0.9	13.4	1.0	14.5	1.1	*–1.1	0.9
Alaska	19.3	1.5	18.3	1.5	16.7	1.4	18.1	1.0	18.8	1.2	17.5	1.1	*1.3	1.0
Arizona	16.0	1.2	20.0	1.4	22.5	1.4	19.5	0.9	18.0	1.1	21.3	1.1	*–3.3	0.9
Arkansas	13.7	1.2	14.5	1.3	17.6	1.4	15.3	0.9	14.1	1.0	16.0	1.1	*–1.9	0.9
California	17.9	0.6	19.0	0.6	20.5	0.6	19.2	0.4	18.5	0.5	19.8	0.5	*–1.3	0.3
Colorado	13.3	1.3	15.2	1.3	13.7	1.3	14.1	0.9	14.3	1.0	14.4	1.0	–0.2	1.0
Connecticut	8.5	1.2	9.0	1.2	10.9	1.3	9.5	0.9	8.7	1.0	10.0	1.0	*–1.2	0.9
Delaware	10.6	1.3	9.9	1.2	13.2	1.4	11.2	0.9	10.3	1.0	11.5	1.1	*–1.3	0.9
District of Columbia	14.5	1.5	13.7	1.5	15.2	1.5	14.5	1.0	14.1	1.2	14.5	1.2	-0.4	1.1
Florida	17.2	0.7	18.0	0.8	16.4	0.7	17.2	0.5	17.6	0.6	17.2	0.6	0.4	0.4
Georgia	14.4	1.1	15.0	1.2	16.3	1.2	15.2	0.8	14.7	0.9	15.6	1.0	*–1.0	0.8
Hawaii	10.2	1.3	10.3	1.3	8.8	1.2	9.8	0.9	10.3	1.0	9.6	1.0	0.7	0.9
Idaho	15.5	1.3	18.1	1.4	16.1	1.3	16.5	0.9	16.8	1.1	17.1	1.1	-0.3	0.9
Illinois	13.4	0.7	13.0	0.7	13.6	0.8	13.3	0.5	13.2	0.6	13.3	0.6	-0.1	0.5
Indiana	11.9	1.3	9.4	1.1	12.7	1.2	11.3	0.8	10.6	0.9	11.0	0.9	-0.4	0.9
Iowa	8.8	1.1	7.6	1.0	8.2	1.1	8.2	0.7	8.2	0.9	7.9	0.8	0.3	0.8
Kansas	11.7	1.3	11.7	1.2	9.8	1.1	11.0	0.8	11.7	1.0	10.7	1.0	*0.9	0.9
Kentucky	13.0	1.3	13.2	1.3	13.2	1.3	13.1	0.9	13.1	1.0	13.2	1.0	-0.1	0.9
Louisiana	18.9	1.4	21.7	1.5	17.9	1.4	19.5	1.0	20.3	1.2	19.8	1.2	0.5	1.0
Maine	11.8	1.4	10.9	1.3	11.7	1.3	11.5	0.9	11.4	1.1	11.3	1.1	0.1	1.0
Maryland	9.9	1.2	10.9	1.3	14.7	1.4	11.9	0.9	10.4	1.0	12.8	1.1	*–2.4	0.9
Massachusetts	9.5	0.8	9.1	0.8	8.9	0.8	9.2	0.5	9.3	0.6	9.0	0.6	0.3	0.5
Michigan	9.8	0.7	10.1	0.7	12.0	0.8	10.6	0.5	10.0	0.6	11.1	0.6	*–1.1	0.4
Minnesota	9.0	1.1	7.3	1.0	8.3	1.0	8.2	0.7	8.1	0.8	7.8	0.8	0.3	0.7
Mississippi	12.9	1.2	15.6	1.3	18.5	1.4	15.7	0.9	14.3	1.0	17.1	1.1	*–2.8	0.9
Missouri	10.8	1.2	6.9	1.0	9.2	1.1	9.0	0.8	8.9	0.9	8.0	0.8	0.8	0.9
Montana	18.4	1.4	17.8	1.4	18.6	1.4	18.3	1.0	18.1	1.1	18.2	1.1	-0.1	1.1
Nebraska	10.0	1.2	10.1	1.2	8.3	1.1	9.5	0.8	10.0	0.9	9.2	0.9	*0.8	0.8
Nevada	15.7	1.4	18.3	1.4	18.5	1.5	17.5	1.0	17.0	1.1	18.4	1.2	*–1.4	1.0
New Hampshire	6.8	1.1	9.2	1.2	9.8	1.3	8.6	0.8	8.0	1.0	9.5	1.0	*–1.5	0.8
New Jersey	12.5	0.8	11.9	0.8	14.5	0.9	12.9	0.6	12.2	0.6	13.2	0.7	*–1.0	0.5
New Mexico	23.8	1.5	24.1	1.6	20.0	1.4	22.6	1.0	23.9	1.2	22.0	1.2	*1.9	1.1
New York	15.1	0.6	15.1	0.6	15.7	0.6	15.3	0.4	15.1	0.5	15.4	0.5	-0.3	0.3
North Carolina	12.9	0.9	14.3	1.0	13.9	0.9	13.7	0.6	13.6	0.7	14.1	0.8	-0.5	0.6
North Dakota	11.5	1.3	11.4	1.2	13.5	1.3	12.1	0.9	11.4	1.0	12.4	1.0	*–1.0	1.0
Ohio	10.8	0.7	10.2	0.7	9.6	0.7	10.2	0.5	10.5	0.6	9.9	0.6	*0.6	0.5
Oklahoma	19.3	1.4	16.4	1.3	17.3	1.4	17.7	0.9	17.8	1.1	16.8	1.1	*1.0	1.0
Oregon	13.8	1.4	13.9	1.3	13.5	1.3	13.7	0.9	13.8	1.1	13.7	1.1	0.1	1.0
Pennsylvania	7.5	0.6	8.3	0.6	9.2	0.6	8.3	0.4	7.9	0.5	8.7	0.5	*–0.8	0.4
Rhode Island	6.2	1.1	6.1	1.0	8.5	1.2	6.9	0.7	6.1	0.9	7.3	0.9	*–1.2	0.8
South Carolina	12.0	1.3	15.6	1.4	13.8	1.4	13.8	0.9	13.8	1.1	14.7	1.1	-0.9	1.0
South Dakota	11.7	1.2	10.8	1.2	13.4	1.3	12.0	0.8	11.3	1.0	12.1	1.0	-0.8	0.9
Tennessee	10.3	1.1	10.3	1.2	11.8	1.2	10.8	0.8	10.3	0.9	11.0	1.0	-0.7	0.8
Texas	21.4	0.8	22.0	0.8	23.2	0.8	22.2	0.5	21.7	0.6	22.6	0.6	*–0.9	0.6
Utah	13.4	1.2	13.2	1.2	13.0	1.2	13.2	0.8	13.3	0.9	13.1	0.9	0.2	0.8
Vermont	11.0	1.4	11.1	1.3	8.9	1.2	10.3	0.9	11.0	1.1	10.0	1.0	*1.0	0.9
Virginia	12.7	1.2	13.0	1.2	13.0	1.2	12.9	0.8	12.9	1.0	13.0	1.0	-0.1	0.8
Washington	13.7	1.4	13.8	1.3	10.9	1.2	12.8	0.9	13.8	1.1	12.3	1.0	*1.4	0.9
West Virginia	14.3	1.3	15.6	1.3	15.7	1.3	15.2	0.9	15.0	1.0	15.6	1.1	-0.7	0.9
Wisconsin	7.4	1.0	10.0	1.1	10.5	1.2	9.3	0.7	8.7	0.8	10.2	0.9	*–1.5	0.8
Wyoming	14.4	1.4	15.1	1.4	15.8	1.4	15.1	0.9	14.8	1.1	15.5	1.1	-0.7	1.0

*Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1999, 2000, and 2001.

covered by a health insurance program if they have not used covered services recently and therefore fail to report coverage. CMS data, on the other hand, represent the actual number of people who enrolled or participated in these programs and are a more accurate source of coverage levels.

Changes in medicaid coverage estimates from one year to the next should be viewed with caution. Because many people who are covered by medicaid do not report that coverage, the Census Bureau assigns coverage to those who are generally regarded as "categorically eligible" (those who received some other benefits, usually public assistance payments, that make them eligible for medicaid). Since the number of people receiving public assistance has been dropping, the relationship between medicaid and public assistance has changed, so that the imputation process has introduced a downward bias in the most recent medicaid estimates.

As a result of consultation with health insurance experts, the Census Bureau modified the definition of the population without health insurance in the March 1998 Current Population Survey. Previously, people with no coverage other than access to Indian Health Service were counted as part of the insured population. Beginning with the 1997 Health Insurance Coverage report, however, the Census Bureau counts these people as uninsured. The effect of this change on the overall estimates of health insurance coverage is negligible.

CPS health insurance verification questions

Prompted by findings in other national household surveys, the Census Bureau added experimental health insurance questions in the CPS March 2000 Supplement to ascertain whether people who responded "no" to a broad series of standard questions on health insurance were actually insured. Research indicated that when follow-up questions were used, about 8 percent of those previously classified as not having health insurance were in fact insured. Moreover, the most common type of coverage reported in the verification questions was private coverage. Based on their economic status, people covered through the verification questions resembled covered people more closely than uninsured people, and the results of verification were consistent with its effect in other surveys. Overall, the results indicate that the verification questions work well, resulting in a more complete and accurate estimate of the population covered by health insurance. This report and future releases of CPS health insurance estimates will be based on answers to questionnaires that include the verification questions. Had this methodology been used last year, the number of people without health insurance in 1999 would have been 39.3 million, down from the 42.6 million published in September 2000. The technical appendix presents estimates for 1999 and 2000 without using the verification questions.

CPS sample expansion

The number of households interviewed using the March 2001 CPS was expanded from March 2000. Estimates in this report, however, are based on a subsample consistent with the March 2000 CPS. The Census Bureau will release a report this winter discussing the impact of the sample expansion on health insurance estimates. For further information, see *www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/data_dissem_letterng.html.*

CONTACT:

Robert J. Mills
301-457-3242
hhes-info@census.gov

Table A-1.
Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by Race and Ethnicity: 1987 to 2000

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year)

Year	Total people	Covered by private or government health insurance							Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance		Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment-based	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
ALL RACES									
NUMBERS									
2000	276,540	237,812	200,171	177,226	66,936	28,648	37,015	8,301	38,729
1999[2]	274,087	234,807	197,523	174,093	66,582	28,221	36,109	8,564	39,280
1999	274,087	231,533	194,599	172,023	66,176	27,890	36,066	8,530	42,554
1998	271,743	227,462	190,861	168,576	66,087	27,854	35,887	8,747	44,281
1997[3]	269,094	225,646	188,532	165,091	66,685	28,956	35,590	8,527	43,448
1996	266,792	225,077	187,395	163,221	69,000	31,451	35,227	8,712	41,716
1995	264,314	223,733	185,881	161,453	69,776	31,877	34,655	9,375	40,582
1994[4]	262,105	222,387	184,318	159,634	70,163	31,645	33,901	11,165	39,718
1993[5]	259,753	220,040	182,351	148,318	68,554	31,749	33,097	9,560	39,713
1992[6]	256,830	218,189	181,466	148,796	66,244	29,416	33,230	9,510	38,641
1991	251,447	216,003	181,375	150,077	63,882	26,880	32,907	9,820	35,445
1990	248,886	214,167	182,135	150,215	60,965	24,261	32,260	9,922	34,719
1989	246,191	212,807	183,610	151,644	57,382	21,185	31,495	9,870	33,385
1988	243,685	211,005	182,019	150,940	56,850	20,728	30,925	10,105	32,680
1987[7]	241,187	210,161	182,160	149,739	56,282	20,211	30,458	10,542	31,026
PERCENTS									
2000	100.0	86.0	72.4	64.1	24.2	10.4	13.4	3.0	14.0
1999[2]	100.0	85.7	72.1	63.5	24.3	10.3	13.2	3.1	14.3
1999	100.0	84.5	71.0	62.8	24.1	10.2	13.2	3.1	15.5
1998	100.0	83.7	70.2	62.0	24.3	10.3	13.2	3.2	16.3
1997[3]	100.0	83.9	70.1	61.4	24.8	10.8	13.2	3.2	16.1
1996	100.0	84.4	70.2	61.2	25.9	11.8	13.2	3.3	15.6
1995	100.0	84.6	70.3	61.1	26.4	12.1	13.1	3.5	15.4
1994[4]	100.0	84.8	70.3	60.9	26.8	12.1	12.9	4.3	15.2
1993[5]	100.0	84.7	70.2	57.1	26.4	12.2	12.7	3.7	15.3
1992[6]	100.0	85.0	70.7	57.9	25.8	11.5	12.9	3.7	15.0
1991	100.0	85.9	72.1	59.7	25.4	10.7	13.1	3.9	14.1
1990	100.0	86.1	73.2	60.4	24.5	9.7	13.0	4.0	13.9
1989	100.0	86.4	74.6	61.6	23.3	8.6	12.8	4.0	13.6
1988	100.0	86.6	74.7	61.9	23.3	8.5	12.7	4.1	13.4
1987[7]	100.0	87.1	75.5	62.1	23.3	8.4	12.6	4.4	12.9
WHITE									
NUMBERS									
2000	226,401	197,116	169,691	149,273	52,791	19,462	32,043	6,526	29,285
1999[2]	224,806	195,421	168,415	147,460	52,433	18,910	31,450	6,877	29,385
1999	224,806	192,943	166,191	145,878	52,139	18,676	31,416	6,848	31,863
1998	223,294	189,706	163,690	143,705	51,690	18,247	31,174	7,140	33,588
1997[3]	221,650	188,409	161,682	140,601	52,975	19,652	31,108	6,994	33,241
1996	220,070	188,341	161,806	139,913	54,004	20,856	30,919	6,981	31,729
1995	218,442	187,337	161,303	139,151	54,141	20,528	30,580	7,656	31,105
1994[4]	216,751	186,447	160,414	137,966	54,288	20,464	29,978	8,845	30,305
1993[5]	215,221	184,732	158,586	128,855	53,222	20,642	29,297	7,689	30,489
1992[6]	213,198	183,479	158,612	129,685	51,195	18,659	29,341	7,556	29,719
1991	210,257	183,130	159,628	131,646	49,699	17,058	28,940	7,867	27,127
1990	208,754	181,795	160,146	131,836	47,589	15,078	28,530	8,022	26,959
1989	206,983	181,126	161,363	132,882	44,868	12,779	27,859	8,116	25,857
1988	205,333	180,122	160,753	133,050	44,477	12,504	27,293	8,305	25,211
1987[7]	203,745	179,845	161,338	132,264	44,028	12,163	27,044	8,482	23,900

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by Race and Ethnicity: 1987 to 2000—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year)

Year	Total people	Covered by private or government health insurance							Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance		Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment-based	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
WHITE—Con.									
PERCENTS									
2000	100.0	87.1	75.0	65.9	23.3	8.6	14.2	2.9	12.9
1999[2]	100.0	86.9	74.9	65.6	23.3	8.4	14.0	3.1	13.1
1999	100.0	85.8	73.9	64.9	23.2	8.3	14.0	3.0	14.2
1998	100.0	85.0	73.3	64.4	23.1	8.2	14.0	3.2	15.0
1997[3]	100.0	85.0	72.9	63.4	23.9	8.9	14.0	3.2	15.0
1996	100.0	85.6	73.5	63.6	24.5	9.5	14.0	3.2	14.4
1995	100.0	85.8	73.8	63.7	24.8	9.4	14.0	3.5	14.2
1994[4]	100.0	86.0	74.0	63.7	25.0	9.4	13.8	4.1	14.0
1993[5]	100.0	85.8	73.7	59.9	24.7	9.6	13.6	3.6	14.2
1992[6]	100.0	86.1	74.4	60.8	24.0	8.8	13.8	3.5	13.9
1991	100.0	87.1	75.9	62.6	23.6	8.1	13.8	3.7	12.9
1990	100.0	87.1	76.7	63.2	22.8	7.2	13.7	3.8	12.9
1989	100.0	87.5	78.0	64.2	21.7	6.2	13.5	3.9	12.5
1988	100.0	87.7	78.3	64.8	21.7	6.1	13.3	4.0	12.3
1987[7]	100.0	88.3	79.2	64.9	21.6	6.0	13.3	4.2	11.7
WHITE NON-HISPANIC									
NUMBERS									
2000	194,161	175,263	154,238	134,891	45,081	13,560	29,938	6,068	18,898
1999[2]	193,633	174,396	153,440	133,718	45,001	13,325	29,484	6,329	19,237
1999	193,633	172,271	151,539	132,381	44,749	13,120	29,457	6,306	21,363
1998	193,074	170,184	149,910	130,956	44,699	12,985	29,222	6,675	22,890
1997[3]	192,178	169,043	148,426	128,280	45,691	14,046	29,213	6,504	23,135
1996	191,791	169,699	149,262	128,355	46,772	15,082	29,211	6,537	22,092
1995	191,271	169,272	149,686	128,378	46,501	14,381	28,918	7,163	21,999
1994[4]	192,771	170,541	150,181	128,633	47,475	15,052	28,467	8,318	22,230
1993[5]	191,087	168,306	147,729	119,861	46,158	14,980	27,795	7,243	22,781
1992[6]	189,113	167,394	147,967	120,482	44,649	13,390	27,853	7,104	21,719
1991	189,216	168,810	149,798	123,109	44,228	12,750	27,695	7,402	20,406
1990	188,240	168,015	150,306	123,261	42,732	11,423	27,313	7,528	20,224
1989	187,078	167,889	151,424	124,311	40,624	9,759	26,738	7,567	19,188
1988	186,047	167,048	151,009	124,622	40,259	9,522	26,224	7,743	19,000
1987[7]	185,044	166,922	151,817	124,068	39,792	9,143	26,054	7,883	18,122
PERCENTS									
2000	100.0	90.3	79.4	69.5	23.2	7.0	15.4	3.1	9.7
1999[2]	100.0	90.1	79.2	69.1	23.2	6.9	15.2	3.3	9.9
1999	100.0	89.0	78.3	68.4	23.1	6.8	15.2	3.3	11.0
1998	100.0	88.1	77.6	67.8	23.2	6.7	15.1	3.5	11.9
1997[3]	100.0	88.0	77.2	66.8	23.8	7.3	15.2	3.4	12.0
1996	100.0	88.5	77.8	66.9	24.4	7.9	15.2	3.4	11.5
1995	100.0	88.5	78.3	67.1	24.3	7.5	15.1	3.7	11.5
1994[4]	100.0	88.5	77.9	66.7	24.6	7.8	14.8	4.3	11.5
1993[5]	100.0	88.1	77.3	62.7	24.2	7.8	14.5	3.8	11.9
1992[6]	100.0	88.5	78.2	63.7	23.6	7.1	14.7	3.8	11.5
1991	100.0	89.2	79.2	65.1	23.4	6.7	14.6	3.9	10.8
1990	100.0	89.3	79.8	65.5	22.7	6.1	14.5	4.0	10.7
1989	100.0	89.7	80.9	66.4	21.7	5.2	14.3	4.0	10.3
1988	100.0	89.8	81.2	67.0	21.6	5.1	14.1	4.2	10.2
1987[7]	100.0	90.2	82.0	67.0	21.5	4.9	14.1	4.3	9.8

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-1.
Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by Race and Ethnicity: 1987 to 2000—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year)

Year	Total people	Covered by private or government health insurance							Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance		Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment-based	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
BLACK									
NUMBERS									
2000	35,919	29,289	21,146	19,522	11,144	7,293	3,811	1,359	6,629
1999[2]	35,509	28,546	20,304	18,730	11,251	7,570	3,594	1,203	6,963
1999	35,509	27,973	19,805	18,363	11,165	7,495	3,588	1,198	7,536
1998	35,070	27,274	18,663	17,132	11,524	7,903	3,703	1,111	7,797
1997[3]	34,598	27,166	18,544	17,077	11,157	7,750	3,573	1,100	7,432
1996	34,218	26,799	17,718	16,358	12,074	8,572	3,393	1,357	7,419
1995	33,889	26,781	17,106	15,683	12,465	9,184	3,316	1,171	7,108
1994[4]	33,531	26,928	17,147	15,607	12,693	9,007	3,167	1,683	6,603
1993[5]	33,040	26,279	16,590	13,693	12,588	9,283	3,072	1,331	6,761
1992[6]	32,535	25,967	15,994	13,545	12,464	9,122	3,154	1,459	6,567
1991	31,439	24,932	15,466	13,297	11,776	8,352	3,248	1,482	6,507
1990	30,895	24,802	15,957	13,560	11,150	7,809	3,106	1,402	6,093
1989	30,392	24,550	16,520	14,187	10,443	7,123	3,043	1,340	5,843
1988	29,904	24,029	15,818	13,418	10,415	7,049	3,064	1,385	5,875
1987[7]	29,417	23,555	15,358	13,055	10,380	7,046	2,918	1,497	5,862
PERCENTS									
2000	100.0	81.5	58.9	54.4	31.0	20.3	10.6	3.8	18.5
1999[2]	100.0	80.4	57.2	52.7	31.7	21.3	10.1	3.4	19.6
1999	100.0	78.8	55.8	51.7	31.4	21.1	10.1	3.4	21.2
1998	100.0	77.8	53.2	48.9	32.9	22.5	10.6	3.2	22.2
1997[3]	100.0	78.5	53.6	49.4	32.2	22.4	10.3	3.2	21.5
1996	100.0	78.3	51.8	47.8	35.3	25.1	9.9	4.0	21.7
1995	100.0	79.0	50.5	46.3	36.8	27.1	9.8	3.5	21.0
1994[4]	100.0	80.3	51.1	46.5	37.9	26.9	9.4	5.0	19.7
1993[5]	100.0	79.5	50.2	41.4	38.1	28.1	9.3	4.0	20.5
1992[6]	100.0	79.8	49.2	41.6	38.3	28.0	9.7	4.5	20.2
1991	100.0	79.3	49.2	42.3	37.5	26.6	10.3	4.7	20.7
1990	100.0	80.3	51.6	43.9	36.1	25.3	10.1	4.5	19.7
1989	100.0	80.8	54.4	46.7	34.4	23.4	10.0	4.4	19.2
1988	100.0	80.4	52.9	44.9	34.8	23.6	10.2	4.6	19.6
1987[7]	100.0	80.1	52.2	44.4	35.3	24.0	9.9	5.1	19.9
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER									
NUMBERS									
2000	11,384	9,333	7,952	7,157	2,085	1,292	852	294	2,051
1999[2]	10,925	8,845	7,467	6,692	2,038	1,097	829	412	2,080
1999	10,925	8,653	7,285	6,588	2,023	1,087	825	412	2,272
1998	10,897	8,596	7,202	6,511	2,113	1,201	819	351	2,301
1997[3]	10,492	8,320	7,100	6,290	1,877	1,093	700	334	2,173
1996	10,071	7,946	6,718	5,888	1,768	1,071	667	275	2,125
1995	9,653	7,671	6,347	5,576	2,075	1,272	586	424	1,982
1994[4]	6,656	5,312	4,267	3,774	1,551	883	501	426	1,344
1993[5]	7,444	5,927	5,026	3,970	1,408	802	474	345	1,517
1992[6]	7,782	6,230	5,202	4,207	1,460	823	507	314	1,552
1991	7,193	5,886	4,917	3,995	1,451	727	560	347	1,307
1990	7,023	5,832	4,887	3,883	1,410	771	463	364	1,191
1989	6,679	5,532	4,615	3,661	1,414	792	444	322	1,147
1988	6,447	5,329	4,392	3,599	1,353	763	401	322	1,118
1987[7]	6,326	5,440	4,468	3,691	1,394	702	357	475	886

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1.
Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by Race and Ethnicity: 1987 to 2000—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. People as of March of the following year)

Year	Total people	Covered by private or government health insurance							Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance		Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment-based	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER—Con.									
PERCENTS									
2000	100.0	82.0	69.9	62.9	18.3	11.3	7.5	2.6	18.0
1999[2]	100.0	81.0	68.3	61.3	18.7	10.0	7.6	3.8	19.0
1999	100.0	79.2	66.7	60.3	18.5	9.9	7.5	3.8	20.8
1998	100.0	78.9	66.1	59.8	19.4	11.0	7.5	3.2	21.1
1997[3]	100.0	79.3	67.7	60.0	17.9	10.4	6.7	3.2	20.7
1996	100.0	78.9	66.7	58.5	17.6	10.6	6.6	2.7	21.1
1995	100.0	79.5	65.8	57.8	21.5	13.2	6.1	4.4	20.5
1994[4]	100.0	79.8	64.1	56.7	23.3	13.3	7.5	6.4	20.2
1993[5]	100.0	79.6	67.5	53.3	18.9	10.8	6.4	4.6	20.4
1992[6]	100.0	80.1	66.8	54.1	18.8	10.6	6.5	4.0	19.9
1991	100.0	81.8	68.4	55.5	20.2	10.1	7.8	4.8	18.2
1990	100.0	83.0	69.6	55.3	20.1	11.0	6.6	5.2	17.0
1989	100.0	82.8	69.1	54.8	21.2	11.9	6.6	4.8	17.2
1988	100.0	82.7	68.1	55.8	21.0	11.8	6.2	5.0	17.3
1987[7]	100.0	86.0	70.6	58.3	22.0	11.1	5.6	7.5	14.0
HISPANIC									
NUMBERS									
2000	33,863	23,027	16,217	15,088	8,236	6,306	2,187	534	10,835
1999[2]	32,804	22,238	15,775	14,481	7,919	5,978	2,054	594	10,566
1999	32,804	21,853	15,424	14,214	7,875	5,946	2,047	589	10,951
1998	31,689	20,493	14,377	13,310	7,401	5,585	2,026	503	11,196
1997[3]	30,773	20,239	13,751	12,790	7,718	5,970	1,974	526	10,534
1996	29,703	19,730	13,151	12,140	7,784	6,255	1,806	474	9,974
1995	28,438	18,964	12,187	11,309	8,027	6,478	1,732	516	9,474
1994[4]	27,521	18,244	11,743	10,729	7,829	6,226	1,677	630	9,277
1993[5]	26,646	18,235	12,021	9,981	7,873	6,328	1,613	530	8,411
1992[6]	25,682	17,242	11,330	9,786	7,099	5,703	1,578	523	8,441
1991	22,096	15,128	10,336	8,972	5,845	4,597	1,309	522	6,968
1990	21,437	14,479	10,281	8,948	5,169	3,912	1,269	519	6,958
1989	20,779	13,846	10,348	8,914	4,526	3,221	1,180	595	6,932
1988	20,076	13,684	10,188	8,831	4,414	3,125	1,114	594	6,391
1987[7]	19,428	13,456	9,845	8,490	4,482	3,214	1,029	631	5,972
PERCENTS									
2000	100.0	68.0	47.9	44.6	24.3	18.6	6.5	1.6	32.0
1999[2]	100.0	67.8	48.1	44.1	24.1	18.2	6.3	1.8	32.2
1999	100.0	66.6	47.0	43.3	24.0	18.1	6.2	1.8	33.4
1998	100.0	64.7	45.4	42.0	23.4	17.6	6.4	1.6	35.3
1997[3]	100.0	65.8	44.7	41.6	25.1	19.4	6.4	1.7	34.2
1996	100.0	66.4	44.3	40.9	26.2	21.1	6.1	1.6	33.6
1995	100.0	66.7	42.9	39.8	28.2	22.8	6.1	1.8	33.3
1994[4]	100.0	66.3	42.7	39.0	28.4	22.6	6.1	2.3	33.7
1993[5]	100.0	68.4	45.1	37.5	29.5	23.7	6.1	2.0	31.6
1992[6]	100.0	67.1	44.1	38.1	27.6	22.2	6.1	2.0	32.9
1991	100.0	68.5	46.8	40.6	26.5	20.8	5.9	2.4	31.5
1990	100.0	67.5	48.0	41.7	24.1	18.2	5.9	2.4	32.5
1989	100.0	66.6	49.8	42.9	21.8	15.5	5.7	2.9	33.4
1988	100.0	68.2	50.7	44.0	22.0	15.6	5.5	3.0	31.8
1987[7]	100.0	69.3	50.7	43.7	23.1	16.5	5.3	3.2	30.7

[1]Includes CHAMPUS (Comprehensive Health and Medical Plan for Uniformed Services)/Tricare, Veterans', and military health care. [2]These estimates reflect the results of follow-up health insurance verification questions. [3]Beginning with the March 1998 CPS, people with no coverage other than access to Indian Health Service are no longer considered covered by health insurance; instead, they are considered to be uninsured. The effect of this change on the overall estimates of health insurance coverage is negligible; however, the decrease in the number of people covered by medicaid may be partially due to this change. [4]Health insurance questions were redesigned. Increases in estimates of employment-based and military health care coverage may be partially due to questionnaire changes. Overall coverage estimates were not affected. [5]Data collection method changed from paper and pencil to computer-assisted interviewing. [6]Implementation of 1990 census population controls. [7]Implementation of a new March CPS processing system.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 1988-2001.

Table A-2.
Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2000

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total people	Covered by private or government health insurance							Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance		Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment based	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
NUMBERS									
People									
Total	276,540	237,812	200,171	177,226	66,936	28,648	37,015	8,301	38,729
Sex									
Male	135,244	115,067	98,404	88,290	30,088	12,670	16,209	4,401	20,177
Female	141,296	122,744	101,767	88,935	36,849	15,978	20,806	3,900	18,552
Race and Ethnicity									
White	226,401	197,116	169,691	149,273	52,791	19,462	32,043	6,526	29,285
Non-Hispanic	194,161	175,263	154,238	134,891	45,081	13,560	29,938	6,068	18,898
Black	35,919	29,289	21,146	19,522	11,144	7,293	3,811	1,359	6,629
Asian and Pacific Islander	11,384	9,333	7,952	7,157	2,085	1,292	852	294	2,051
Hispanic[2]	33,863	23,027	16,217	15,088	8,236	6,306	2,187	534	10,835
Age									
Under 18 years	72,556	64,105	51,122	48,027	16,909	14,767	504	2,098	8,451
18 to 24 years	26,962	19,614	17,466	14,399	3,202	2,349	161	777	7,349
25 to 34 years	37,440	29,514	27,008	25,496	3,368	2,355	425	822	7,926
35 to 44 years	44,780	37,841	35,210	33,252	3,887	2,400	816	1,168	6,939
45 to 64 years	61,823	54,004	49,070	44,889	7,723	3,485	3,377	2,041	7,819
65 years and over	32,979	32,734	20,295	11,163	31,847	3,291	31,734	1,395	245
Nativity									
Native	246,613	217,343	183,733	162,637	61,163	25,682	33,693	7,858	29,270
Foreign born	29,927	20,468	16,438	14,589	5,774	2,965	3,322	443	9,459
Naturalized citizen	11,390	9,583	7,610	6,615	3,160	1,076	2,433	276	1,807
Not a citizen	18,538	10,886	8,828	7,974	2,613	1,889	889	167	7,652
Region									
Northeast	52,809	46,791	39,646	35,493	13,087	6,108	7,488	869	6,019
Midwest	62,953	56,166	49,568	43,741	13,617	5,277	8,337	1,188	6,787
South	97,444	82,087	67,777	60,079	24,715	9,731	13,894	4,010	15,357
West	63,334	52,769	43,180	37,912	15,517	7,531	7,296	2,234	10,566
PERCENTS									
People									
Total	100.0	86.0	72.4	64.1	24.2	10.4	13.4	3.0	14.0
Sex									
Male	100.0	85.1	72.8	65.3	22.2	9.4	12.0	3.3	14.9
Female	100.0	86.9	72.0	62.9	26.1	11.3	14.7	2.8	13.1
Race and Ethnicity									
White	100.0	87.1	75.0	65.9	23.3	8.6	14.2	2.9	12.9
Non-Hispanic	100.0	90.3	79.4	69.5	23.2	7.0	15.4	3.1	9.7
Black	100.0	81.5	58.9	54.4	31.0	20.3	10.6	3.8	18.5
Asian and Pacific Islander	100.0	82.0	69.9	62.9	18.3	11.3	7.5	2.6	18.0
Hispanic[2]	100.0	68.0	47.9	44.6	24.3	18.6	6.5	1.6	32.0
Age									
Under 18 years	100.0	88.4	70.5	66.2	23.3	20.4	0.7	2.9	11.6
18 to 24 years	100.0	72.7	64.8	53.4	11.9	8.7	0.6	2.9	27.3
25 to 34 years	100.0	78.8	72.1	68.1	9.0	6.3	1.1	2.2	21.2
35 to 44 years	100.0	84.5	78.6	74.3	8.7	5.4	1.8	2.6	15.5
45 to 64 years	100.0	87.4	79.4	72.6	12.5	5.6	5.5	3.3	12.6
65 years and over	100.0	99.3	61.5	33.8	96.6	10.0	96.2	4.2	0.7
Nativity									
Native	100.0	88.1	74.5	65.9	24.8	10.4	13.7	3.2	11.9
Foreign born	100.0	68.4	54.9	48.7	19.3	9.9	11.1	1.5	31.6
Naturalized citizen	100.0	84.1	66.8	58.1	27.7	9.4	21.4	2.4	15.9
Not a citizen	100.0	58.7	47.6	43.0	14.1	10.2	4.8	0.9	41.3
Region									
Northeast	100.0	88.6	75.1	67.2	24.8	11.6	14.2	1.6	11.4
Midwest	100.0	89.2	78.7	69.5	21.6	8.4	13.2	1.9	10.8
South	100.0	84.2	69.6	61.7	25.4	10.0	14.3	4.1	15.8
West	100.0	83.3	68.2	59.9	24.5	11.9	11.5	3.5	16.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2.
Health Insurance Coverage Status and Type of Coverage by Selected Characteristics: 2000—Con.

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total people	Covered by private or government health insurance							Not covered
		Total	Private health insurance		Government health insurance				
			Total	Employment based	Total	Medicaid	Medicare	Military health care[1]	
NUMBERS									
Household Income									
Less than $25,000	61,130	47,232	25,165	16,889	32,007	16,958	17,554	1,564	13,898
$25,000 to $49,999	75,351	62,568	52,862	45,907	19,390	7,401	11,052	2,671	12,783
$50,000 to $74,999	59,237	52,741	49,315	45,847	8,024	2,544	4,222	1,894	6,496
$75,000 or more	80,822	75,270	72,828	68,583	7,515	1,744	4,186	2,172	5,552
Education (18 years and older)									
Total	203,985	173,707	149,049	129,199	50,027	13,880	36,511	6,203	30,278
No high school diploma	33,950	24,924	15,561	12,106	14,624	5,593	11,074	667	9,026
High school graduate only	65,833	55,018	46,739	40,121	17,779	4,771	13,060	2,016	10,816
Some college, no degree	40,068	34,699	31,104	26,610	7,912	1,939	5,219	1,613	5,369
Associate degree	15,702	14,083	12,954	11,691	2,698	586	1,733	667	1,619
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,432	44,984	42,691	38,671	7,014	991	5,426	1,240	3,448
Work Experience (18 to 64 years old)									
Total	171,006	140,973	128,754	118,036	18,181	10,589	4,777	4,808	30,033
Worked during year	140,403	117,597	112,713	104,705	8,696	4,622	798	3,589	22,806
Worked full-time	117,478	99,421	95,298	90,960	6,135	2,944	426	2,911	18,057
Worked part-time	22,925	18,176	16,415	13,744	2,562	1,678	372	677	4,749
Did not work	30,603	23,376	16,040	13,331	9,484	5,967	3,979	1,219	7,227
PERCENTS									
Household Income									
Less than $25,000	100.0	77.3	41.2	27.6	52.4	27.7	28.7	2.6	22.7
$25,000 to $49,999	100.0	83.0	70.2	60.9	25.7	9.8	14.7	3.5	17.0
$50,000 to $74,999	100.0	89.0	83.3	77.4	13.5	4.3	7.1	3.2	11.0
$75,000 or more	100.0	93.1	90.1	84.9	9.3	2.2	5.2	2.7	6.9
Education (18 years and older)									
Total	100.0	85.2	73.1	63.3	24.5	6.8	17.9	3.0	14.8
No high school diploma	100.0	73.4	45.8	35.7	43.1	16.5	32.6	2.0	26.6
High school graduate only	100.0	83.6	71.0	60.9	27.0	7.2	19.8	3.1	16.4
Some college, no degree	100.0	86.6	77.6	66.4	19.7	4.8	13.0	4.0	13.4
Associate degree	100.0	89.7	82.5	74.5	17.2	3.7	11.0	4.2	10.3
Bachelor's degree or higher	100.0	92.9	88.1	79.8	14.5	2.0	11.2	2.6	7.1
Work Experience (18 to 64 years old)									
Total	100.0	82.4	75.3	69.0	10.6	6.2	2.8	2.8	17.6
Worked during year	100.0	83.8	80.3	74.6	6.2	3.3	0.6	2.6	16.2
Worked full-time	100.0	84.6	82.0	77.4	5.2	2.5	0.4	2.5	15.4
Worked part-time	100.0	79.3	71.6	60.0	11.2	7.3	1.6	3.0	20.7
Did not work	100.0	76.4	52.4	43.6	31.0	19.5	13.0	4.0	23.6

[1]Includes CHAMPUS (Comprehensive Health and Medical Plan for Uniformed Services)/Tricare, Veterans', and military health care.
[2]Hispanics may be of any race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 2001.

Table A-3.
People Without Health Insurance for the Entire Year by Selected Characteristics: 1999 and 2000

(Estimates without adjustment for the health insurance verification question)

(Numbers in thousands. For an explanation of confidence intervals (C.I.), see "Standard errors and their use" on the Census Bureau's CPS Web site at *www.bls.census.gov/cps/ads/2000/ssrcacc.htm)*

Characteristic	2000				1999				Change[2] 1999 to 2000		
		Uninsured				Uninsured			Uninsured		
	Total	Number	Percent[2]	Percent 90-pct. C.I. (±)	Total	Number	Percent[2]	Percent 90-pct. C.I. (±)	Number	Percent	Percent 90-pct. C.I. (±)
People											
Total	276,540	42,294	15.3	0.2	274,087	42,554	15.5	0.2	–259	*–0.2	0.2
Sex											
Male	135,244	22,002	16.3	0.2	133,933	22,073	16.5	0.3	–70	–0.2	0.3
Female	141,296	20,292	14.4	0.2	140,154	20,481	14.6	0.2	–189	–0.3	0.3
Race and Ethnicity											
White	226,401	31,998	14.1	0.2	224,806	31,863	14.2	0.2	135	–	0.2
Non-Hispanic	194,161	21,265	11.0	0.2	193,633	21,363	11.0	0.2	–97	–0.1	0.2
Black	35,919	7,255	20.2	0.5	35,509	7,536	21.2	0.7	*–280	*–1.0	0.7
Asian and Pacific Islander	11,384	2,244	19.7	1.0	10,925	2,272	20.8	1.0	–28	–1.1	1.2
Hispanic[1]	33,863	11,201	33.1	0.7	32,804	10,951	33.4	0.7	*251	–0.3	0.6
Age											
Under 18 years	72,556	9,433	13.0	0.3	72,325	10,023	13.9	0.3	*–590	*–0.9	0.4
18 to 24 years	26,962	7,867	29.2	0.7	26,532	7,688	29.0	0.7	179	0.2	0.8
25 to 34 years	37,440	8,538	22.8	0.5	37,786	8,755	23.2	0.5	–217	–0.4	0.6
35 to 44 years	44,780	7,542	16.8	0.5	44,805	7,377	16.5	0.5	165	0.4	0.5
45 to 64 years	61,823	8,522	13.8	0.3	60,018	8,289	13.8	0.3	233	–	0.4
65 years and over	32,979	392	1.2	0.2	32,621	422	1.3	0.2	–30	–0.1	0.2
Nativity											
Native	246,613	32,415	13.1	0.2	245,708	33,089	13.5	0.2	*–674	*–0.3	0.2
Foreign born	29,927	9,879	33.0	0.8	28,379	9,465	33.4	0.8	*415	–0.3	0.9
Naturalized citizen	11,390	1,957	17.2	1.0	10,622	1,900	17.9	1.0	57	–0.7	1.2
Not a citizen	18,538	7,922	42.7	1.0	17,758	7,565	42.6	1.0	*357	0.1	1.2
Region											
Northeast	52,809	6,800	12.9	0.3	52,038	6,641	12.8	0.3	159	0.1	0.4
Midwest	62,953	7,510	11.9	0.3	63,595	7,075	11.1	0.3	*436	*0.8	0.4
South	97,444	16,469	16.9	0.3	95,928	16,887	17.6	0.3	*–418	*–0.7	0.4
West	63,334	11,515	18.2	0.3	62,526	11,950	19.1	0.3	*–436	*–0.9	0.5
Household Income											
Less than $25,000	61,130	14,669	24.0	0.5	64,628	15,577	24.1	0.5	*–908	–0.1	0.5
$25,000 to $49,999	75,351	13,750	18.2	0.3	77,119	13,996	18.1	0.3	–245	0.1	0.4
$50,000 to $74,999	59,237	7,239	12.2	0.3	56,873	6,706	11.8	0.3	*532	*0.4	0.4
$75,000 or more	80,822	6,636	8.2	0.2	75,467	6,275	8.3	0.3	*361	–0.1	0.3
Education (18 years and older)											
Total	203,985	32,862	16.1	0.2	201,762	32,531	16.1	0.2	331	–	0.2
No high school diploma	33,950	9,404	27.7	0.7	34,087	9,111	26.7	0.7	*293	*1.0	0.7
High school graduate only	65,833	11,693	17.8	0.3	66,141	11,619	17.6	0.3	74	0.2	0.4
Some college, no degree	40,068	5,951	14.9	0.5	39,940	6,051	15.2	0.5	–100	–0.3	0.5
Associate degree	15,702	1,797	11.4	0.7	14,715	1,902	12.9	0.7	–104	*–1.5	0.8
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,432	4,016	8.3	0.3	46,880	3,848	8.2	0.3	169	0.1	0.4
Work Experience (18 to 64 years old)											
Total	171,006	32,469	19.0	0.2	169,141	32,108	19.0	0.2	361	–	0.3
Worked during year	140,403	24,416	17.4	0.2	139,218	24,187	17.4	0.3	229	–	0.3
Worked full-time	117,478	19,389	16.5	0.3	115,973	18,984	16.4	0.3	405	0.1	0.3
Worked part-time	22,925	5,027	21.9	0.7	23,245	5,204	22.4	0.8	–177	–0.5	0.9
Did not work	30,603	8,053	26.3	0.7	29,923	7,921	26.5	0.7	132	–0.2	0.8

– Represents zero or rounds to zero. *Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

[1]Hispanics may be of any race.

[2]All numbers are derived from unrounded numbers. Some numbers and percentages may therefore appear to be slightly higher or lower than those computed with rounded figures from other columns.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March 2000 and 2001.

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